

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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Inauguration Day.

Scenes and Incidents Around the National Capital.

READY FOR THE PARADE.

Early Thousands People Expected to Participate in the Tenth Two Hundred Thousand Strangers in the City—Miles of Procession.

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The President's Wife.

How She Carried Out One Idea of Protection.

A DRESS PURELY AMERICAN.

Mrs. Harrison Will Wear a Home Made Dress at the Inaugural Ball, as Will Also Mrs. Morton and the President's Daughter—The Fabric Was Made By an Auburn, N. Y., Silk Manufacturer From a Special Design.

New York, March 4.—Gen. Harrison and his family believe in protection, and more than that they are patrons of home made goods, and Mrs. Harrison, in the furtherance of these patriotic ideas, has decided to appear at the inaugural ball in an American-made dress, fresh from the looms of an American manufacturer.

Mrs. Harrison is not alone in this patriotic sentiment. Mrs. Morton and the President's daughter, Miss Harrison, also intend to wear home-made dresses at the inaugural ball.

The fabric for these dresses was made by an Auburn, N. Y., silk manufacturer from a special design. The design was made by Mrs. Harrison, and the fabric was made by the manufacturer.

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COMMERCIAL UNION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs Reports a Bill in Favor of It.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the house, on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, the joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada was passed. This joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, and was reported unanimously from the committee on foreign affairs.

It provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the government of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected and like import duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country by other nations, with no duty upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those of the government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts, in a commercial union; and said commissioners shall report to the president, who shall lay the report before congress.

THURMAN INTERVIEWED.

The Cabinet—President Cleveland Compliments—The Telephone Suit.

New York, March 4.—The Herald's Columbus correspondent telegraphs that Judge Thurman said Friday in an interview that he believes ex-Secretary Windom would be tendered the treasury portfolio; that he was Mr. Blaine's choice now as he was in the Garfield cabinet, and Gen. Harrison would favor Mr. Blaine by making the appointment.

Mr. Thurman compliments President Cleveland upon showing Gen. Harrison official courtesies and favors and says: "Mr. Cleveland is a thorough gentleman and knows how to do the handsome thing. He will do his duty to the close."

When asked about the telephone suit Judge Thurman said he had no important information to give. He intends to resign administration for the government as soon as the new administration is in working order.

WHOLESALE HYDROPHOBIA.

Many Affected Canines Being Slaughtered in Johnson County, Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 4.—There is much excitement in White River township, Johnson county, over the wholesale outbreak of hydrophobia. A mad dog passed through that section about two weeks ago, biting a number of animals, among them several cattle belonging to a farmer named Sutton. The cattle were soon affected with the disease and were killed, and the carcasses placed in a huge pile and set on fire. The smell of the burning meat attracted dogs from the entire neighborhood, and they began to kill the cattle. Nearly all the dogs in the township are now showing unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, and are all being killed. Much of the stock of the farmers in the vicinity has been bitten, causing many thousands dollars loss.

RIVALS THAT OF '49.

The Excitement Caused by the Gold Discoveries in Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Dispatches from San Diego say that authentic accounts of rich gold finds at Escondido are creating extraordinary excitement. By this morning's steamer from Lower California there arrived \$5,000,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets. Every steamer bound out is loaded to the gunwales with old miners and new prospectors. The latest news from Escondido is to the effect that the place is deserted by the people, who have gone to the mines.

It is impossible to obtain a conveyance of any sort in town and there is scarcely a point of access to be found. Old miners who have been in California since the last days of '49 say that the find is probably the richest ever discovered on the Pacific coast. The region where the gold has been discovered is about eighteen miles long by twenty broad. There is plenty of running water there yet and it will last for months.

LAMONT BUYS A HOUSE AT PORT CHESTER.

New York, March 4.—Port Chester people are excited over the report that President Cleveland has purchased the Augustus Lamont mansion in that town. The sale of the mansion and grounds, containing forty acres, was made to Col. Daniel Lamont Thursday afternoon. He had looked at the place a few days ago, and since then negotiations had been pending. The price is not known. Col. Lamont gave orders Thursday, it is said, to have the place put in order for immediate use. It is the general impression among Port Chester people that the President will occupy it, and not Col. Lamont. If Mr. Cleveland has purchased the mansion, it is the richest done to date. The fact that he realized the unlikelihood which would result from a city residence in regard to his future political ambitions. He would be called upon to decide between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy, with the chances in favor of the latter.

CONFERENCE OF A YOUNG MANAGER.

CORVON, Ind., March 4.—In the circuit court Friday James and Charles Taylor and Isaac Lott were sentenced to state prison one year for grand larceny. Lott's two sons, aged eleven and fourteen years respectively, who were jointly indicted with their father, were sentenced to the house of refuge. The younger son made a confession, in which he said that he burned the residence of William Brewer last summer, and that he was hired to do so by the wife of Frank Holbrook. Mrs. Holbrook, the boy says, accused her husband of taking a certain young lady to Brewer's house for immoral purposes.

WATER OPPOSITION TO RAILROADS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—The Transcontinental association having to reduce the rate on canned goods, head shippers have chartered a vessel, and will send an amount equal to three hundred carloads of canned goods around Cape Horn to New York. The ship's rates are fifty-five cents per hundred, which, added to rail rates to Chicago, twenty-five cents, will place the goods on the market in the latter city at seventy-seven cents a hundred, exclusive of wharfage, insurance, etc.

The Fiftyeth Congress

The Legislation Accomplished During the Two Sessions.

ITS HISTORICAL EVENTS.

It Will Be Noted For the Admission of Four States Into the Union, For the Long Tariff Discussion, For the Creation of a New Executive Department and the Amount of Filibustering Done in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Fiftyeth congress ends to day by limitation. The house dissolves, but the senate continuing in existence, meets in extra session to form a new organization and to confirm or reject nomination as the president may submit for action. The Fiftyeth congress will be noted in history for four things: First, the admission into the Union of four new states, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington; second, the tariff discussion, which consumed so much time in both house and senate; third, for the creation of a new executive department, and fourth, for the amount of filibustering that took place in the house.

Undoubtedly the most important piece of business congress disposed of, was the admission of four new states to the union. This action would have been almost an impossibility before the election which settled the question of the presidency. It was an action of great importance to the Union, adding to the strength of the general government, and relieving it of a great deal of responsibility. It is of importance to the Republican party, also, assuring its growing working majority in the next congress.

The creation of the executive department of agriculture grew to President Harrison another cabinet office with which to reward some leader of the Republican party.

The tariff discussion consumed a great deal of the time of the house and senate, and although no legislation resulted to reduce the revenue and simplify its collection, the debate served to outline with distinctness the policy of either party in the election contest, and probably opened the way to legislation in the next congress.

An effort was made when the session was near to close to have the tobacco tax repealed, but while there was a majority of either house in favor of the passage of the measure, it was successfully opposed by members of the committee on ways and means, who, though their friends, prevented its consideration by resorting to filibustering tactics.

The abuse of the rules of the house by the minority during the second session, has been among the most striking features of the business of that body. Mr. Weaver and Mr. Anderson made themselves famous by preventing the consideration of all business until the majority in the house would consent to the consideration of the measures in which they were interested.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, also created a deal of trouble by filibustering to prevent the consideration of the direct tax bill. This was in the first session. The filibustering in the second session was directed principally against the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill, and the Cawley bill to repeal the tobacco tax and in favor of the consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

The direct tax bill is the only one of these measures benefited, and that, after passing both houses, was vetoed by President Cleveland. The Pacific railroad bill still stands on the calendar of the house and a like measure remains untouched on the senate calendar. The friends of the Oklahoma bill succeeded in carrying it through the house, but it remains unacted upon in the senate. The Cawley bill was effectively disposed of by the filibusters. The power placed in the hands of the minority by the existing rules is so great that it has been applied so often in this congress, that it is not unlikely a revision of the rules will be made by the house in the Fifty-first congress, when it meets for organization.

The business passed before congress for consideration in the last two years has greatly exceeded in the aggregate that of any previous congress. There is largely due to the increase of measures for private relief, a fact which emphasizes the necessity so often admitted of providing some tribunal for the arbitration of the claims against the government which are now brought to congress for adjudication. There were introduced in the senate in the Fiftyeth congress, 3,269 bills and 143 joint resolutions, and 2,710 reports were made from committees.

In the house there were 12,673 bills, 257 joint resolutions, and 1,154 reports. Of these, 2,673 bills and 1,154 joint resolutions were introduced in the Fiftyeth congress; 11,320 bills; 118 joint resolutions; and 2,673 reports from committees, and there were received from senate committees 1,000 and from house committees 4,315 reports. Of the bills and joint resolutions in the present congress not one in twenty passed the house and not one in thirty passed the senate and went to the president for his signature.

Of the bills that became laws at the first session of the present congress the following are the most important: Authorizing the condemnation by the government of alien landholdings; establishing a department of labor; prohibiting obscene or libelous matter passing through the mails; providing for an annual life insurance conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea; giving \$100 bounty to soldiers who were enrolled or enlisted for three years prior to July 21, 1861, and who were subsequently honorably discharged from the service; authorizing the president to arrange a conference with the South and Central American republics, with a view to closer commercial relations; renouncing duties paid on imported breeding animals, and admitting free of duty those imported in the future; reducing the charge for passports from \$5 to \$1; increasing pensions for other deafness to \$20 a month; increasing the stringency of laws relating to timber cutting on the public domain or Indian reservations; extending the eight-hour law to labor carriers; giving to state soldiers' homes \$100 a year for each inmate received who would be entitled to admission to the National home; restricting Chinese immigration; detaching officers of

the army and navy for education purposes in state colleges, widening the scope of the law relating to postal crimes, and providing boards of arbitration for railroads.

Among the measures which have passed congress at the session just closing, and which have received the signature of the president, are the following: Granting the use of certain lands in Pierce county, Washington Territory, to the city of Tacoma; placing on the retired list Gen. Rosecrans, W. F. Smith, A. J. Smith, regarding appointments in the marine hospital service and requiring that appointments be made by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate; incorporating the American Historical association, providing for the accession of the lands of the Chippewa Indians, Minnesota, to the government, and their allotment to the Indians; providing arms, etc., for the militia in Oregon and Montana; providing that letters bearing a special delivery stamp shall be delivered whether they bear the regular postage or not; increasing the limit of cost of the San Francisco public building to \$500,000; increasing the maximum amount of international money orders from \$50 to \$100; abolishing circuit court powers of district courts in Arkansas and West Virginia, and providing for courts of error in capital cases; providing a temporary home on receiving ships for discharged sailors of the navy; authorizing the furnishing of obsolete cannons to soldiers' homes; providing that common may deposit their savings with paymasters, on whose books their accounts are borne; raising the age of consent in the District of Columbia to sixteen years; creating an executive department, agriculture, increasing the pension of those who have lost both hands to \$100 a month; creating the northeastern division of the southern federal district of Georgia, giving the president power to authorize the cutting of dead timber by the Indians on government reservation; appropriating \$500,000 to pay the legal representatives of James B. Eads for work on the jetties; for the admission of four territories; to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone, Banock and Shoshone Indians of Idaho; providing for writs of error or appeals to the supreme court in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the court below; appropriating \$250,000 to enable the president to protect the interests of the United States in Panama; strengthening the inter-state commerce law.

There were also contested election cases before the house, of which seven were disposed of in the first session and at a comparatively early day. In each of these cases the sitting member was given his seat. Two cases were left undetermined. The first of these, Smith vs. Elliott, was determined recently in favor of the sitting member. The other, Sullivan vs. Pelton, was not disposed of by the house. The report of the committee was in favor of Mr. Sullivan, the contestant.

The number of presidential votes received by congress has been very large. The greater portion of these measures have been private pension bills, although the president has refused his consent to some legislation of a general and very important character. In the first session of the Fiftyeth congress the president returned without his approval, 129 bills. Of these 103 were pension bills, twelve were claims and six were for public buildings, Chattanooga, Pa.; Columbus, Ga.; Har Harbor, Me.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Youngstown, O.; and Sioux City, Iowa.

The other measures were for the sale of lands of the New York Indians; to allow the city of Boston to use Castle Island; certifying agricultural college lands to Kansas, for the sale of the Fort Wallace military reservation; granting lands for a park in Tacoma, W. T.; and granting right of way to the Port Smith, Paris & Dardanelles railway through Indian Territory.

In the second session, twenty-seven veto messages were received from the president. Of these, twenty-one were pension vetoes, four of the vetoed measures were relief bills, and the other bills were for the repeal of the direct tax bill and the bill to quit title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The record of business done by congress in the passage of bills and resolutions is much smaller than the amount of business left undone. Both houses of congress leave their calendars well filled. That of the house is especially large. It fills a book of 152 pages. The senate calendar, though much smaller, contains some very important measures.

The senate, notwithstanding the amount of time occupied by the tariff discussion, was more fortunate than the house, and managed to dispose of most of the business sent over from that body.

A number of important investigations were instituted by the house and senate, and while this legislation resulted, their educational effect was undoubtedly important. One of the most thorough of these investigations was undertaken by a committee of the house, of which Mr. Ford, of Michigan, was chairman. This committee visited New York, Boston, Detroit and other large cities, to study the question of immigration. It made a thorough inquiry into the immigration laws, and recommended several important changes in them.

